TO ELEVATE THE NEGROES. THE GIFT OF THOMAS W. WOOD

NEEDS OF THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW MAKES AN APPEAL FOR

MONEY TO HELP THE INSTITUTION. A public meeting in the interest of the Atlanta University was held at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. The object of the meeting was to attract attention to the work being done by this institution, and to make known the need of funds to carry on the plans mapped out for the elevation of the colored race in the South. Chauncey M. Depew, who has just returned from a trip through the South, and has made the condition of the negro South of Mason and Dixon's line a study, was the most prominent speaker of the evening. President Bumstead, of the university, made a brief address He said that the work of the institution assumed importance when the fact became known that gradu ates from this coilege in turn became teachers of their race. The university is Christian, but nonectarian, and receives no public or society grant. It has all the regular collegiate departments, and its charter is for the "Christian education of youth." There is no distinction as to race, but present conditions confine its work almost entirely to negroes Owing to a lack of funds, the industrial training de partment, which is one of the main institutions of the university, was discontinued this year. All students pay tuition. Those in the college course pay \$2 a month and all others \$150 a month. Students who board in the college pay \$10 a month for board, room, fuel, light and washing. They also give an hour's labor a day to the college. Either tuition scholarships of \$40 each annually, or an endowment fund of \$500,000 is needed to meet the actual cost of instruction in excess of tultion fees. An income of \$25,000 annually, at least, is needed to maintain the present unendowed work. Usually \$20,000 a year is raised in the North, but recently the subscriptions have fallen off.

Mr. Depew, in his address, said in part:

The question I am to talk about is one of the most interesting and at the same time the most difficult before the American people to-day. Each nation is confronted with its own great questions, and the solution must be worked out either by revolution, civil war or education. The condition of life, in a progressive sense, is made up of movement and agitation. The great problem in America since the formation of the Constitution has been slavery. It took a great civil war to emancipate the slave. When the chains were struck from the limbs of the black man a greater problem arose out of the solution of the other. The bondsman out of the solution of the other. The bondsman was not only freed, but given all the rights of a citizen, entitling him to vote. This problem was more acute than the other. A population of bondsman was suddenly enfranchised in communities where they greatly outnumbered the governing class. How was civilization to be preserved under such conditions? How was the slave to be educated to apprehend the new order of things and assume the responsibility placed upon him? The difficulties became greater became animosities and passions engendered by the war swayed the mind. The apprehend the new order of things and assume responsibility placed upon him? The difficulties became greater because animosities and passions engendered by the war awayed the mind. The struggle left the North rich and powerful, the South devastated and impoverished. The North demanded that the South solve the negro problem on lines dictated by it. To the South it was a question of life and death; a question of home, happiness and liberty. Happily, American sense and patriotism brought the North to a better understanding of the South's condition, and the South to a broader and loftier view of the colored race. The experiment of intrusting government to ignorant, uneducated and untrained citizens proved a failure. The experiment of ruling by a central authority and an army also proved an equal failure. An assumption of authority by deminant intelligence and the denial of equal political rights to the others are also wrong. The South to-day embodies the future of this Republic. Devastated by oneer of whom was General Armstrong, of New-ampshire, and a worthy successor, Dr. Burnstead, the Atlanta University, relied on education to solve the question.

Clazenship is all power, and all results depend

ican citizens; men who elect Congresses and Presidents. It helps toward a civilization that affects our prospects and our posterity.

The money must pour forth to aid this work, and will, when its vast possibilities are known. New-York sent \$1,60,00 to Chicago to relieve sufferers from the great fire. New-York sent \$1,00,000 to Johnstown to relieve flood victims. If a similar amount, which after all relieved only temporarily, was contributed to this work, possibly one million people would be assisted in educational work. It would help and elevate seven million citizens whom we have permanently with us, and promote liberty, progress and development in this country of vast resources and possibilities.

IN AID OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee, Ala., Normal and Industrial Institute, a training school for colored boys modelled after the Hampton, Va Institute, delivered an address or the aims and needs of the institute. He had with him a number of students, who also took part in the exercises. Dr. Abbott gave the institute a hearty inforsement, saying that he had personally visited the school, which, he said, was worthy of the support of Piymouth Church people. A collection was taken.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY THE'S VISIT HERE. rived in the city from Washington Saturday afternoon, and returned home yesterday, Mr. Uhi was at the Buckingham Hotel during his stay. When seen yesterday and asked about the various international questions which have arisen lately, and which the State Department will be called on to settle, Mr. Uhl declined to talk. Mr. Uhl said that his business in the city was

of a private nature. It is said that when Secretary Carlisle visited the city last week and settled certain matters with Collector Kilbreth, an account of which has been published, some of the questions involved reverted in an indirect manner to the State Department. Secretary Gresham is said to have deputized Mr. Uni to come to New-York and close up the business so far as the State Department is concerned.

PAY FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

ON RECORD FOR THE SECOND TIME. From The Washington Star.

From The Washington Star.

For the second time within two years the lower house of the British Parliament has placed itself on record in favor of the only sensible and practical system of government by representation. In 1883 a similar resolution was adopted, but led to no appropriative legislation. It is probable that the House of Lords stands in the way of this reform, Just as it has frequently opposed other measures of real progress, but these two votes indicate a growing belief in the minds of the British public that the paid legislator is a better servant than the volumpaid legislatos is a better servant than the volun-

BRITISH SENTIMENT CHANGING.

From The Boston Transcript. The Chartists of fifty years ago put the payment of members in their platform, and shocked England very much by so doing. In fifty years sentiment changes rapidly. Several of the Chartist demands have been granted and probably before long the members of the House of Commons will begin to draw their salaries.

POOR MEN WILL HAVE A CHANCE.

Prom The New-York Recorder.

When Members of Parliament draw salaries, poor men will have a chance of being represented by poor men. Old England is moving forward. REPRESENTATIVE MEN COULD SERVE.

From The Troy Times.

The English House of Commons has voted by a majority of eighteen to pay its members calaries. While at first glance this action would seem to be voting the people's money into the members' pockets, the explanation given shows the necessity of such an innovation. Without a salary with which to pay necessary expenses a poor man could not enford to stand for election, and wealth seemed to be a necessary requirement. By giving the members payment for their services, the people can send men to Parliament who will more nearly represent their interests.

LOGICALLY FOLLOWS EXTENDED SUFFRAGE From The Philadelphia Record.

A salaried House of Commons would be a logical outcome of the extersion of the suffrage, and the final and complete democratization of this venerable British institution is sure to be accomplished despite the Tory protests.

HE WILL FOUND AN ART GALLERY IN MONTPELIER.

PLAN OF THE ARTIST TO HONOR THE HOME OF HIS EOYHOOD-SOME OF THE PAINTINGS TO

GO TO THE VERMONT CAPITAL. Wood, the president of the National Academy of peller, Vt. The project has been under way some-time, but it had not reached a stage sufficiently definite to warrant a public announcement until yesterday. The art gallery will be started in small way, with some twenty-five oil and watercolor paintings and about twelve etchings,

of Mr. Wood. For the present the collection will be hou the rooms of the Montpelier Public Library, which, with the Young Men's Christian Association, just organized in that city, occupies the two top floors of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company' building, in State-st., near the Capitol. Two large and well-lighted rooms will be given up to the art gallery. When the collection is enlarged, it is probable that the city will erect a separate building for the accommodation of the Public Library

One of the more prominent pictures of this collection is a copy of Rembrandt's painting of him-self and his wife, made by Mr. Wood, in the Dresden gallery. The painting is 50x65 inches. Anothe picture, 70x50, is "Ulysses Deriding Polyhemus," be ing a copy made by Mr. Wood of J. M. W. Turner's famous painting, which is now in the Turner Gallery. "A Drunkard's Wife." 25x85, by Mr. Wood, will be included in the collection. This by many is regarded as one of Mr. Wood's best works, the representation of the gaslight in the liquor-store as contrasted with the electric light in the street, being regarded as unusually good. Mr. Wood's "A Faithful Nurse." 20x20, and "A Portrait," 20x20, which was exhibited at the National Academy of Design recently, also are included in this collection. One of the most valuable pictures in the group is a copy of a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, now in the National Gallery in London. It is 30x25 inches. ing a copy made by Mr. Wood of J. M. W.

in the National Gallery in London. It is 50%26 inches.

Mr. Wood was seen at his studio, No. 51 West Tenth-st., yesterday, by a Tribune reporter, and said: "My object in giving this collection of pictures to Montpeller is that I may do something for the home of my boyhood. Montpeller was my early home, and I have always spent my summers there. I have long had the project of founding an art gallery there, and made a formal proposition to the city authorities a short time ago. My proposition was formally accepted last week, and as soon as the rooms can be prepared, the pictures will be sent up there."

OBITUARY.

JOHN LAFFEY.

John Laffey, of the firm of Staniar & Laffey wire cloth manufacturers, at Belleville, N. J., died at his home in Belleville, on Saturday night, age at his home in Belevine, on saturday misst, estay. He was bern in England, and came it America early in life. He was one of the pioneers in the making of wire cloth in this country, and was in business at Helieville for a quarter of a century. He leaves a family.

JAMES L. COYNE.

James L. Coyne, an old and well-known testdent tled in East Orange, and had lived there even survive him. Two of his sons have been profin East Orange as members of the township mittees. Mr. Covne was a strong Republicat never held any office. He belonged to Christ copal Church, and for a number of years wa clerk of the church. The funeral will be at church on Tuesday afternoon, and be acoust by the Rev. Dr. Horace S. Bishop.

Elias Cornelius Pendieton, a well-known reside was born in Middletown. Conn., sixty-five year ago, and was engaged extensively in the trucking

Charles H. Cooke, a well-known telegraph oper ator, died at his home, No. 284 South Third-st Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, from pocumonia

home of his son-in-law, John B. Hunting, No. 534 Classon-ave., Brooklyn. Mr. Ogden had lived in Brooklyn only a few years, and was far better known in Elizabeth and Mendham, N. J., where he spent nearly all the active years of his life. He was born in Elizabeth, in 1811, a son of one of the original settlers of the town, and went to Mendoriginal settlers of the lown, and went to Mend-ham while still a young man. There he became associated in the carriage making and painting business with John Marsh. In 1834 he married Miss Hannah Harriet Hudson, whom he sur-vived by four years. There were two children, E. Hadson Ogden and Mrs. John B. Huntling. The funeral will be held at the house of Mr. Huntling, te-day at 3 o'clock. The burial will be at Mend-ham.

LYCURGUS DALTON.

Washington, March 24.-Lycurgus Dalton, master of the House of Representatives, died to night at his home in this city from brenchia trouble. Mr. Daiton was a native of Beaford, Ind., and a prominent Democrat in politics, and has held the position of postmaster of the House through a number of administrations. He had been in had health for some time. Mr. Dalton leaves a family.

SIR JOSEPH NEEDHAM. London, March 24.-Sir Joseph Neelham,

Chief Justice of Trinidad, died at Weybridge yea-erday. JUDGE J. SEEVERS.

Oskaloesa, Iowa, March 21.—After a lingering ill-ness Judge J. Seevers died at his home here this merning. From 1876 to 1883 he was Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court. Previously he held many other offices of homor in the State, and was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers and jurisis in the West. GENERAL WALTER W. GREENLAND.

Clarion, Penn., March 24.—Ex-Adjutant-General Waiter W. Greenland died at his home here last night after a lingering illness. Shortly after Christ-mas General Greenland contracted a cold that developed into valvular disease of the heart and lungs, which eventually resulted in his death. General Greenland was born at Coatesville, Penn, on January 6, 1816. In 1882, at the age of sixteen,

he enlisted in the 125th Pennsylvania Volunteers and served throughout the war. At the tattle of Antietam the standard-hearer of Greenland's resiment was killed, and the boy picked up the fallen colors and bore them throughout the rest of the battle. At the end of the day's fight he was thanked on the field of battle by his Colonel for his valbattle. At the end of the day's fight he was thanked on the field of battle by his Colonel for his gallanty. After the war he studied civil engineering and moved to this town. He became suprihendent of several oil companies, and served six years as prothonotary of Carlon County. In 1888 he joined the 18th Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, and rapidly acquired successive promotions. In 1881 he was made Quartermaster-General of the Governor's staff and a year later Governor Pattison appointed him Adjutant-General of the National Guard of the State. At the election of last year General Greenland was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

JUDGE EMORY WARREN

Fredonia, N. Y., March 24.-Judge Emory Warren a well-known pioneer of Western New-York, died last night, aged eighty-four. Mr. Warren was a resident of Chautanqua County since 1819. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1811 and 1842. He had held various local offices, and for several years was Surrogate of the county.

OBITUARY NOTES.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2t.-Captain C. W. Bellaires died at his home here this evening of erysipeias, aged sixty-three. He earned his title by nineteen years' service in the English Army in Chian, India and Egypt. He was the youngest sen of the late Canon Bellaires, of Wittsnire (England) Ca-

authority on racing and athletic sports he had no SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL authority on racing and athletic sports he had no equal in the West. For a number of years he was secretary of the Fair Grounds, and upon retiring a year ago became associate editor of "The Evening Star Sayings." He had also filled other responsible editorial positions here, and was publisher of "The Western Sporting News" in the early 80's. A widow and three children survive him.

Port Morris, N. J., March 24.—Seth Bowen, a prominent citizen of Mauricetown, who was about

sixty years of age, died suddently yesterday while on a business trip to Newport, this county. Mr. Bowen was largely interested in the oyster business at Maurice River. He was a prominent Democrat and was United States Deputy Revenue Collector for this district.

AN ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS AT ST. PAUL'S.

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF THE DEPARTURE OF NEW-ENGLAND TROOPS FOR LOUISBURG

ON MARCH 24, 1745. The Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of New-York yesterday afternoon attended special ervices in St. Paul's Chapel, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the departure of the New-England troops for Louisburg, on Sunday, March 24, 1745. The church was appropriately decorated draped with a large American ensign. In the chan-Louisburg battle-flag, a fac-simile of the original n the New-York Historical Society's hall, which Hamersley as a copy of the flag carried by Sir William Pepperrell in the siege of Louisburg. The ervices began at 4 o'clock, and by that time the people. Among a few of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. De Peyster, Mrs. John T. Hall and daughter, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. William Stevens Perry, of Iowa; Miss Anna Rich Clark, Miss Helen Harriman, William E. Harriman, Trinity Parish; the Rev. William Montague Geer thrist Church, Philadelphia, and chaplain of the Mulcahev, vicar emeritus of St. Paul's Chapel,

gates from other patriotic societies assembled at 350 in the Parish Building, No. 29 Vesey-st., and thence marched to the chapel. Among the so-ciettes represented were the Colonial Dames of al address was made by Histop Dad-

as been conferred on Mrs. Mary A. Sadlier, the

A WEDDING

Louis Renyecuts and Miss Pauline Guttmann were married yesterday afternoon in the New-York Man-norcher Hall, No. 201 East Pifty-sixth-st., and the coremony was attended by about 300 friends of the curemony was attended by about 300 friends of the young people. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the counsary, and at its end an elaborate supper was served. The bride were a dress of white satin, and her handsome point lace veil was fastened by orange blossoms. She carried an immense bauquet of illes of the valley and white roses. Adolph Hertenstein, her uncle, gave her away, and when lit. Wise had prehounced the final words which joined forever the happy young people, their friends cowied forward and countributed them. The ushers were Alexander and Harry Gattmann, Rudolph Hollander, P. Holzanszer and Frank Schuler. The bride-maids were Miss Annie and Miss Gasale Gattmann, the two little obsers of the bride. They were dressed alike in white silk and carried haskets of white roses with broad suite ribbons. An orchestra of all pieces furnished the music. Mr. Bengotts is easible of the firm of Baurann Brothers, No. 22 to 25 East Fourtenth-st, and the members of the firm were present. Among those present were David Freenilch, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Gearson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Janes, P. V. Parker, David Elehner, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lesser, Mrs. S. Drillich, Carl Kein, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Weigner, Miss Pauline Hubscher, Frank Dodge, John V. Ditmars, C. Cohn, Miss Sara Friedman, G. R. Allen, J. H. Abbott, George Davis and J. Hartmann.

DEATH OF MRS, NAPOLEON LERRUN

Mrs. Ade'e Lebrun, wife of Napoleon Lebrun, the well-known architect, of this city, died at her home, No. 245 West Twenty-third-st., shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been an invalid for several years. Mrs. Lebrum was the daughter of Paul Lajos, of Philadelphia, and was married in that city to Mr. Lebrus nearly fifty married in that city to Mr. Lebrum nearly fifty years ago, and had she lived would have celebrated her golden wedding nine weeks hence. She lived in New York for nearly thirty years, and was associated with many charitable projects and institutions. She is survived by her husband, a daughter and two sons, who are partners in their father's business. The funeral will be held on Wednesday morning at 16:20, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, The burial will be at Philadelphia.

ARE GRANDPARENTS DISAPPEARING! From The Chicago Record.

From The Chicago Record.

"If things keep on this way we won't have any grandfathers and grandmothers in tifty years," observed a man who had been running his eye along the list of "marriage licenses."

"Look here, in this list of thirty-four licenses all but two of the men are more than twenty-two years old and all but two of the women are above eightern. It would seem that the average age of a groom these days is thirty, while the bride is but two or three years younger.

He ran over the ages and found that the average age of the groom was twenty-eight and of the bride twenty-neven.

"Now what the attachment was a second or the bride twenty-never."

age of the groom was twenty-eight and of the bride twenty-seven.

"Now, what does that mean?" he continued. "A man does not marry until he is thirty. If he has sons and daughters they will not reach the marrying age until he is at least sixty, and if he hopes to see his grandchildren grow up he must live to be at least serily or ginery.
"In the country where I was born people married young and it wasn't uncommon to have grandmethers who were less than forty years old. But if thirty is to be the marrying age in Chicago we will at least have to get along without great-grand-

PRICES PEAK OR BUST!

THE BRONZE LIVING STATUES.

RUDOLPH ARONSON DEFENDS THE EXHIBITION NOW GIVEN AT THE CASINO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am surprised and grieved at the eagerness with which a report is accepted that I have pre-sented, or am capable of presenting, or have permitted the presentation upon the stage under my management, of any act or performance designed to cater to other than the most refined sentimen and to the tastes of a moral audience. I had felt that my reputation as a theatrical man-ager was safe in the keeping of the people among

whom I have labored so many years in the cause of true art. Certainly the history of my efforts and omplishments in the Casino is familiar to my fellow-citizens. I am confident public sentiment will support my assertion that to my labors and to my fortunate judgment the popularity of modern opera was assured. I built the Casino with the single end in view of giving the New-York public resort where the best work of the operatic composers could be enjoyed, and where the lovers of music could become familiar with the delightful melodies of Strauss, Lecocq, Sullivan, Millocker, Genee, Jakobowski, Chassigne, Offenbach, Suppe, Audran and other world famed composers. I cannot believe the public has forgotten the musical successes given for the first time in this country under my direction; certainly thousands of respected citizens must take pleasure in recalling their visits to my representations of "Erminie," "The Queen's my representations of "Erminie," "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "Nadjy," "The Merry War," "Prince Methusalem," "Nanon," "Amorita," "The Gypsy Baron," "The Brigands," "Falka," "The Beg-gar Student," "The Grand Duchess"; and I do not believe it will be disputed that the artists and singers who are to-day conspicuous before the country and the most popular with theatre-goers, date suc cess from their appearance under my management at the Casino. No introduction is needed for Miss D'Arville, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Fanny Rice Miss Marie Jansen, Francis Wilson, James T. Powers, Jeff D'Angelis, Richard Carroll, Mark Smith, William Carlton, Fred Soloman, Edwin Stevens, Fred Lesile, W. S. Daboll, and the foundation for th worthy name and position they now enjoy was laid upon my stage and in operas I discovered and seected, and in which they found their first opportunity for displaying an ability the public so promptly and generously recognized.

I venture to say there will be no contradiction to

the claim that I have devoted my energies and life in this, my native city, and among a people with whom I am widely acquainted, to the cleva-tion of art and music in the particular field I chose

tion of art and music in the particular field I chose for myself.

In the face of this record will the public I have done so much to entertain accept without question the sensational reports that I am striving to debase the arts my struggles have ever been to maintain—reports based upon a misconception of an entertainment I am now giving?

I am willing to permit my reputation as a purveyor of the highest form of dramatic art, gained through years of effort, to stand or fall on the opinion of those competent to determine the moral status of the living bronze statues that have been so severely criticised within the last few days. Before displaying these figures to the public I invited the leading artists of the city to view them, and give me the advantage of their opinion, and arranged a special matinee solely for these artists, who, one and all, prenounced the production a modest, artistic conception, worthy even of the critical audiences for which this city is famed.

Wells Champney, the celebrated figure painter, is quoted as having advised his friends to see the bronzes, and asserting there is not the slightest semblance to immodestly in the display. J. G. Brown, the famous artist, is also quoted as saying the exhibition is in every particular most artistic and force from suggestion.

frown, the famous artist, is also quotes a saying the exhibition is in every particular most artistic and free from suggestion.

I trust in accordance with the justice that dis-linguishes your paper, and that is also finally the revealing sentiment with the public, that you will kee space to this communication, and protect the name I have striven to make for myself, and sus-send further judgment, at least until the opinion at least until the opinion of unprejudiced authorities is heard on Tuesda afternoon before His Honor Justice Simms. RUTDOLPH ARONSON. New-York, March 24, 1895.

WHY SHOULD SPAIN ASSUME THE RIGHT TO

In firing at the steamer Allianca the plea of prove-ation might be adduced, but in coolly, openly and deliberately putling armed soldlers on topost in that part of its own territory, the Spaniards clearly show their hatred of the American Government. The absurd six-mile limit claimed by Spain around the coasts of the island of Cuba sinks into instanticance when compared with what could praperly be called an actual surrender of American honor and dignity by the authorities at Key West, Fla. And it is said the Spanish consultance boasts of it.

Think for a moment if Spain—nay, even little San bomingo itself would have tolerated in time of peace and quiet such a Subtle insun in their own dominions by United States matines, and then let the blush of sname come to the cheeks of those American officials who abled and abetted that

New-York, March 26, 186.

WATCHED BY THE "PLAIN PEOPLE." REPUBLICAN VOTERS HAVE THEIR EYES UPON THE MEN AT ALBANY WHO HAVE

TO DO WITH PROPOSED PLATT-TAMMANY LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: This time seems to me a fitting one for Republicans to say plainly what they think should be the position of the party on all great issues. Our leaders are so busy monling their fences and set-ting up Presidential lightning now that they have no time for independent thought, so we "piain peo-ple," as Abraham the Blessed called us, must

speak right out in meetin'."
The situation is peculiarly favorable for a wise elliement of the tariff question, for the subject may be approached without any entanglements from past legislation. The McKinley law is dead and has no ciaim for resuscitation. The page is clean for fresh legislation, which should be both wise and just. If we shall come out plainly for a protective tariff which is simple, equitable and in the interest of the whole people, not that of the manufacturers alone, we shall not only take, but shall hold the power and responsibilities of government, and I believe that Populism and all other forms of crankery will

I started to write this note mainly to say to you that I am prouder than ever of The Tribune. Its position in this glorious struggle between the Platt-Tammany party and Mayor Strong, as the repre-sentative of all that is decent and honorable in

sentative of all that is decent and honorable in civil government, touches high-water mark in the history of the greatest newspaper in the country. The leader in last Monday's paper was like a trumpet call in war to stir a patriot's blood. I wish that every word of it could be kept before the eyes of our legislators at Albany until the end of the sossion, especially, "Is it so hard, gentlemen, to be honest," et seq.

You are exactly right. These men are carefully watched, not only by the voters of New-York City and the thousands of non-resident natives of New-York, such as I am, to whom the good name of the great city is a precious heritage, but by hundreds of thousands of men and women all over the country to whom the struggle between right and wrong, hencesty and knavery, is never an indifferent one. These men at Albany are, in some degree at least, to the fall measure of their ability, making a record for the Republican party, and you and I are profoundly interested in the consequence of their dolings.

Peekskill, N. Y., March 15, 1825.

COMMENDATION FOR COLONEL WARING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In these days, when the fad is to find fault with about everything that is done, it will, I know, be refreshing to have some one commend something, and I crave a small space in your next issue consilment Colonel Waring on the condition of our streets. I have lived in New-York all my life, our streets. I have lived in New-York all my life, am rather of an observing mind, and can speak whereof I do know; and can say that in all my life I never knew the streets of our city to be as clean in the middle of March as they are to-day. I begin to think we are on the way to have semething to be proud of in this respect, and that our worthy Mayor has made no mistake in calling the man from Newport to attend to them.

New-York, March 14, 1835. HUGH N. CAMP.

NO COMPROMISE WITH PLATT. HIS CASE SHOULD BE FINALLY SETTLED BEFORE

ENTERING UPON THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST OF 1896.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Republicans find a prolific subject of remark and comment in the marvellous career of President Cleveland, and as well in that of Richard Croker, though on a less conspicuous stage. They are fond of imputing these signal instances of disparity between the poverty of the merit and the magnitude of the reward to the peculiar constitution and proclivities of the Democratic party, its sterility of intellect, its lack of conscience, its want of lofty aims and a high moral tone.

Considered as independent truths, these reflections are well enough, but when uttered, as they usually are, on the assumption that the Republican party is beyond the reach of kindred criticism, the expression of them is in the highest degree presumptuous and absurd. For our annals exhibit no more flagrant example of the subjection of a great party to the arrogant will of one man than is bodied forth in and illustrated the later political history of Thomas C. Platt. It is tile to ignore or disguise the fact that his control of the party movement in this State has been for some years, and still is, substantially supreme, and his supremacy receives an almost daily illustration in the action or non-action of our State Legislature. A dominion so perfect and effective vested in any man, however pure in character, however sound in principle, however devoted to an unselfish advocacy of the right, could not but be harmful to the party's interests and pregnant with dishonor to its fair fame. in a man like Thomas C. Platt it involves a constant menace of disaster and brands the collective manhood of the party with ineffaceable shame. The length and strength of his hold on the or-

ganization are an enigma to every man who has made the matter a study. Whence comes his power? He is not a great man, morally or intellectually. He lays no claim to oratorical excel-lence. His whisper is significant enough in the ante-room, but his voice is never heard on the stump or in the hall of a convention. He is not a writer of the slightest ability. The manifesto he put forth in self-vindication some months since was a farrago of platitude and crudities, expressed in a style so poverty-stricken and inane that a boy of twelve ought to be flogged if he could not better He has no personal magnetism, such as that which kindled the enthusiasm of every man who entered the presence of Blains or that enabled

Roscoe Conkling to dominate even a hostile audience with a royal mastery. He draws no inspira-tion from the grandeur of the party's policy or the magnificent reach of its aims. Indeed, it is doubtful if he ever talks or thinks of its principles. His mind is wholly focussed on its underground machinery. But it is idle to push the inquiry further. Whether the secret of his success is pure accident or some undiscovered trick of character, the suc-

cess is certain. Subject to some exceptions, the entest now pending, which he has provoked, is in its main incidents proof conclusive of it. He has been powerful enough to bereave the party of the benefit of its magnificent victory last November. He failed in his endeavor to wrest from of appointments devolving on that officer, but he eded hitherto in preventing the adoption f legislative measures imperatively demanded by the public needs, because they would confer upon the present Mayor additional powers. No intelligent Republican not blinded by interest or favor can contemplate the present condition

est or favor can contemplate the present conductor of the party without the most polgnant humiliation. The need of party leaders, representative men who speak the will of the masses and organize their action, is too manifest for doubt, but such men, though in some senses leaders, are in all things servants honored servants, indeed, but servants nevertheless. Such is not Mr. Platt. It would be a perversion of terms to call him a representative Republican, and he would scorn the rôle of party servant. The only word that his the bing the modern appellation "boss."

The Republican party has no legitimate place for such a functionary. It is made up in the main of ntelligent, self-respecting men, owning no master und resentful of the very idea of bondage. The party lines are not extended enough or elastic mough to hold this mans of loyal men and the man who (consciously to them) essays to "boss" them. Therein lies the bright promise of party emancipation. The power of this usurper rests in his hold upon men the people have honored with their rust. To most of their constitutents he is a mere name, signifying nothing. When once he becomes mown to them for the mischlevous reality that he his dominion will not survive the exposure an

overthrow No compromise can be tolerated or thought of, for compromise means concession, and concession in this case would lend sanction as a right to a usurration that so far has rested in pretension. Harmony may be purchased too dearly. It certainly would be in this conjuncture, if the least tittle of what he demands is yielded as the price of it. The fittest preparation the party can make for the great Presidential battle of 186 is to effectually settle the status of Mr. Thomas C. Platt in this year of grace 1895.

Hrooklyr, March 21, 1895.

D. H. B.

MAYOR STRONG'S OPPORTUNITY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Mayor Strong commands the situation if he

till take advantage of it. The Platt forces have remove that they will be left in the air, without standing ground anywhere. They have shown them elves utterly regardless of the rights and wishes of the people of New-York, and the outcroppings of l'ammany association and Tammany influence are secoming more apparent every day. Mayor Strong becoming more apparent every day. Mayor Strong should put other men in the places of Murray and Kerwin at once—men who will unite with Commissioner Andrews in the work of reform which the Mayor desires. Dr. Furkhurst proves himself a good politician in urging the Mayor to at once remove Murray and Kerwin. This would be a death-blow to Platt and Plattism, and would bring unity and strength to the Republican party. If the Mayor would appoint Anson G. McCook and General O. O. Howard in the places of Murray and Kerwin, the whole country would respond "Well done."

whole country would respond "Well done."
A REPUBLICAN WITHOUT A COLLAR.
New-York, March 18, 1895.

PAY FOR HONEST ELECTION OFFICERS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There is now before the Assembly a bill, re

ported favorably by that body, to pay all election officers in the last election where no criminal intent was apparent. It behooves every Republi-can to write his representative in Albany to give that bill his vote and support. This bill was made necessary by an objection entered by the Good Government clubs of this city to the payment of all officers where a clerical error occurred in their tion and were apparent errors par se, it seems a great hardship to withhold payment from these men. The blame for this injustice is foisted on the Republicans by the Tammany men now in the Bureau of Elections and the Controller's office, who circulate reports that it was done by the party now in power. There are as many of one party as another, and many men who did their work homestly and conscientiously find themselves without pay, men who in some cases worked twenty hours or more on Election Day with hardly time to eat and no time to rest. As these errors were merely the omission of a word, the failure to sign the book in the proper place, an apparent error in addition that did not affect or alter the returns, or some such trivial omission, it makes the hardship all the greater. I think every patriotic American citizen will write his representative to support this measure to its final passage.

T. J. B. New-York, March 18, 1895. en. The blame for this injustice is foisted on the

A FAMILY WITH A WAR RECORD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My grandfather Butler was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; my great-grandfather Folk was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; my uncle, Ryon Butler, enlisted in the War of 1812; my father and I were soldiers in the late War of the Rebellion. My father died in a rebel prison, and I now have two boys in the United States Army, and I would be glad to learn of some one who can show a better war record or has been any truer to the American flag than my family has been.

Windsor, N. C., March 15, 1895.

Give attention to the first symptoms of a Lung

Complaint, and check the dreaded disease in its inchlency, by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe, old-fashloned remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia.

Liebig Company's Extract of Reef.

nnual sales ever eight million jars. Known rous
id as the standard for purity and fine flavor. MARRIED.

HOISCH-KRAMER-On Sunday, March 24, 1895, by Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., Rose Kramer to Samuel J. Holsch.

DIED.

BARRY.—On the 23d inst., at the residence of in-law, H. Waller Brinckerhoff, Mrs. Edith Barry, widow of Hefry Barry, iate of Passaic in the 75th year of her age.
Funeral at 11 a. m., March 26, at 371 Jeffers Brooklyn.
Interment at Passaic. BEECHER-Entered into rest March 23d. Miss Julia &

Heecher.

The funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 26th, at the residence of the Rev. Issae H. Tuttle, D. D., 218 West 46th-st.

Interment at New-Haven. BODSTEIN-On Saturday, March 23d, Julia Lucy, daugh ter of Julia N. and the late Frederick W. Bodstein.

Please omit flowers.
Please omit flowers.
BOWNE—On March 24, Sarah H. Bowne, eldest daughter of the late John L. Bowne.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOYLES In Paris, on January 7, 1895, Mary Haseltine, daughter of the late James and Mary Boyles, of Phila-

BOYLES—In Paris, on January 7, 1895, Mary Hasselmand daughter of the late James and Mary Boyles, of Philisdeliphia.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. F. O. Matthiessen, No. 589 5th-ave., on Wednesday Afternoon, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CARRERE—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, March 23, John Merven Carrère, in the 46th year of his age. 23, John Merven Carrère, in the 46th year of his age. 24, between 6th and 7th aves., on Tuesday morning, March 26th, at 10:30.

Interment private.

COMSTOCK—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Saturday, March 23, in the 55th year of her age, Thankful, widow of Alanson P. Comstock, formerly of Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

Funeral Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. O. M. Clapp, corner of Main-st. and Munn-ave. East Orange, N. J.

FOOTE.—Suddenly in this city on Sunday, March 24, Katherine, wife of Nathaniel Foote, and daughter of the late John R. Andrews, in the 30th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL—On Friday, March 22, at the residence of his son-in-law, 533 Clinton-ave., Brooklyn, James Hall, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, corner Greens and Clermont aves., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

Interment private.

HYDE—Samuel Nott, in Denver, Col., the 22d, inst., of pneumonia, bern in Brooklyn, September 14, 1855, only son of Mrs. B. B. Hyde, and Brother of Mrs. Frank, Haviland and Mrs. Burt Van Horn, Jr., of Legkport, N. Y.

LAFFEY—At his revidence, Academy-st., Belleville, N. L.

Haviland and Mrs. Burt Van Horn, Jr., or Lockport, J. Y. Y. LAFFEY—At his residence, Academy-st., Believille, N. J., of pneumonia, John Laffey, aged 62 years. Funeral services Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LE BRUN—On Sunday, March 24, 1885, Adele Lajus, wife of Napoleon Le Brun and daughter of the late Paul Lajus and Ann Pohl, of Philadelphia. Pineral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d-st., on Wednesday, March 27, at half-past 19 o'clock.

Interment at Philadelphia.

LEVEY—Sunday evening, March 24th, at the residence of his parents, Elizabeth, N. J., F. Harrington, son of Fre-lerick H. and Mary Chetwood Levey, in his eleventh yes...

Puneral private.

LYONS—On Sunday, March 24, Huldah A. Candee, wife

Funeral private.

LYONS-On Sunday, March 24, Huldah A. Candee, wife of F. W. Lyons.

Services at late residence, 372 Bergen-ave., Jersey City.

Tuesday, 26th inst., 5 p. m.

Services and interment at Phoenix, N. Y., Thursday,

March 28.

OGDEN-On Saturday, March 23d, 1895, M. Henry Ogden aged 84 years, Funeral Monday, March 25th, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John B. Huntting, 454 Classon-ave., Brooklyn. Interment at Mendham, N. Y.

PELL-On Saturday, March 23d, at his residence, No. 18 East 29th-st., Walden Pell, in the fifty-sixth year of his East 29th-st., Walden reil, in the inty-sixen age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Interment at East Chester.

PENDLIFTON.—On Sunday morning, March 24, Elias Cornelius Pendleton, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 231 Rodney-st., Hrocklyn, Monday, March 25, at 8 o'clock p. m. Interment private.

his age. Funeral private.

Funeral private.

THACKER.—On March 23d, 1805, suddenly, Alonzo B.
Thacker, aged 67 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, Somers, N. Y.,
on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1:30 p. m.
Carriages at Furdy's Station on arrival of 10:39 a. m.
train from New-York.

Friends will kindly omit flowers.
TOWNSEND—On Friday morning, March 22, 1895, at
her residence, 47 West 97th-st., May Shipley and
infant, wife and son of David C. Townsend, in the
42d year of her are. POWNSEND-OR Friends, may shipley and her residence, 47 West 97th-st., May Shipley and her are stated on the following of David C. Townsend, in the 42d year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d-st., on Monday, March 25, at 9 o'clock a. m.

WALKER-At Jersey City, on Friday, March 22, 1895, Margaret A. Stewart, widow of Peter H. Walker.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, March 26th, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas M. Ward, 24 Eriest, Jersey City.

Interment at convenience of the family.

WICKSTEAD-Og Sunday, March 26, 1895, Harry Wickstead, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 455 Lenox-ave.
Tuesday evening, March 26, at 8 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Office, No. 20 E. 23d-st.
Woodlawn Station (24th Ward), Harlem Railroad.

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Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 3 6 ¢ FIFTH AVENUE. EXECUTOR'S SALE.

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ROBERT SOMERVILLE, ORTGIES & CO.

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Union Theological Seminary, No. 700 Park-ave., New-York City.—A course of eight lectures on The Morse Foundation' will be delivered in the Adams Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, by Professor John M., Tyler, of Amherst College, as follows: Subject, The Whence and the Whither of Man."—I, Tuesday, March 26th, S.p. m.; 2, Wednesday, March 27th, I.2 m.; 3, Thursday, March 28th, S.p. m.; 4, Friday, March 12th, S.p. m.; 5, Tuesday, April 24, S.p. m.; 6, Thursday, April 4th, S.p. m.; 7, Friday, April 5th, S.p. m.; 8, Tuesday, April 4th, S.p. m.; 7, Friday, April 5th, S.p. m.; 8, Tuesday, April 4th, S.p. m.; 8, Tuesday, April 5th, S.p. m.; 8, Tuesday, April 9th, S.p. m.; 9th

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All the leading European newspapers and periodicals for tall by The International News Company, 83 and all Quane st., one door east of Broadway, New-York.

Postoffice Notice.

Porsign mails for the week ending March 30 will close (promotiy in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY—At '3 p. m. for Relize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, per s. s. Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUENDAY—At 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Venezuella and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per s. s. Philadelphia '1; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 11:30 p. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for several p. m.) for Venezuela, Curacao and Savanilla, per s. s. Maincabe, via Curacao and Maracaibo (lettera for rether parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo"; at 1 p. m. osupplementary 2:30 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen deters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn"; at '3 p. m. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per s. s. H. Dumois, from New-Coleans.

rope, per ters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn"), at 35 p. m. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per s. s. H. Dumois, from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for Ireland, per s. s. Malestic, via Queenstown detters for other parts of Enginementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Paris, via Scathampton; at 10 a. m. for Forto Rico direct, per s. s. Clinionia detters must be directed "per Majostic"; at 8 a. m. osupplementary 10 a. m. for Forto Rico direct, per s. s. Clinionia detters must be directed "per Clintonia"; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Scatatsa, via Havana; atag p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Scatatsa, via Havana; atag p. m. for Englum direct, per s. s. Westernland, via Adtworp detters must be directed "per Westernland").

THURSDAY—at 8 a. m. isapplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg, at 1 p. m. dsupplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Bermuda, per s. s. Ortmeco; at 1 p. m. isapplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Remuda, per s. s. Ortmeco; at 1 p. m. isapplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Brunda, at 35 p. m. for Bluefields, per s. s. Washington, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY—At "3 p. m. for Bocas del Toro, per s. s. Palton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY—At "3 p. m. for Fortone, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkov and Bruish India, per s. s. La Champagne, via Havre detters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 5 a. m. for Genoa, per s. s. Etturia, . a Queenstown, 10 a. m. for Santiago, Cuba, per s. s. Citationa detters for Venezuenia and Colombia, must be directed "per Chauluna"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island and Jannalca, per s. s. divance detters must be directed "per Columbia, via Carlanda, p. er s. s. divance detters must be directed "per Columbia, via Carlanda, p. er s. s.

set sets and the set of the set o

are dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 m.

*Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON. Postmastes.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., March 22, 1896.